PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. SWETCH B. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND WASSAU BYS.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MOREOW EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE Bowary-Pizano-Hor Cons. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Laur or Lyons-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Paul Pay-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.-Afternoon and Evening.-Under Town Camp.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Bachelon of ARERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon ROMEO AND JULIET-Evening-Paulier-How to Make House Harry.

BROADWAY MENAGERIC-LILITUTIAN KING-MAN-

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Evanorias Meldoles by Christy's Mineralla. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad way - Kringrass Minstrans.

SUCKLEY'S OPERA BOUSE, AND Broadway-Suck ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, Mc Broadway-BANYARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-Panorama of

RHENISH GALLERY, 563 Srondway Day and Night. BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-Sil Broad-WHOLE WORLD-37 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon

SIGNOR BLITE, LISBARY HALL, Newark. New York, Sunday, April 9, 1854.

The Europa, from Liverpool, arrived at this port vesterday afternoon, bringing our London and Liverpool files to the 25th of March, with telegraphic advices from Paris, Vienna and Berlin to the 24th of the same month. No formal declaration of war had been made by England, nor had the Czar given any further official explanation of his niterior policy. It was said that two thousand English cavalry soldiers with one thousand artillerymen would march through France, to embark at Toulon for the East. We have referred at length to the points of the news in an editorial article.

During the past week finance and stock specul. tions have met with little management in Wall n of stocks, of the street. Almost every fancies especially, have declined day after day, and the board closed dull a beavy vesterday. To add to this discouraging as pect of affairs, the intelligence brought by the Europa is not by any means cheering, either to the bulls on 'Change, or the dealers in breadstuffs, produce and cotton. The decline in the last named staples, and also in consols, at London and Liverpool, must produce a corresponding depression in the American markets. Our flour market, it will be seen, was somewhat more animated yesterday; but the European news will, perhaps, pull down prices to-morrow to lower figures than they have reached for some months. The war, most likely, will also further depress the value of cotton, notwithstanding the announcement made in a New Orleans despatch that the receipts are five hundred and seventy-five thousand bales less than those of last year at this

The boatmen and others interested in business on Lake Erie are gratified with the prospect that navigation to all ports on the coast will open sooner than was articipated. A desputch from Buffalo states that the low is about breaking up, and the packets are in preparation to resume their trips. Large quentities of flour and grain may, therefore, be expected to pour in upon us before a great while.

The loan of two millions of dollars for the completion of the Baltimere and Obio Railroad was taken yesterday-\$370,300 at 4 a 4 per cent premium, and the balance at par.

Those who are fond of rare fun, which at the same time is imbued with a spirit of strong morality, combined with sound common sense, should not fail to peruse the letter elsewhere published from "The Man wot Nominated Frank Pierce." It contains so much wit, and at the same time so much practical, straightforward, Shakspearian reasoning, concerning the Cutting and Breckenridge difficulty, and also relative to the newspaper organship. that it cannot well fail to make a far greater impression than is generally created by the comparatively common place productions of other letter

Seventy-five buildings, including twenty-three stores, were destroyed by fire at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 5th inst. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars, about one-half of which is insured, partly in the New York and New Eng-

We vesterday received advices of late date from different parts of South America. The letter from our Curacea correspondent will be found interesting to those who take a pride in American enterprisc. The yellow fever had disappeared from that island, and salt, which was scarce, was selling at one dellar per bushel. Another revolution, it was anticipated, would shortly manifest itself in Venezuela. The Rio Janeiro papers to the 16th of February-only two days later-contain nothing of special

Sportsmen and others who delight in fast horses, will be astonished at the time made in a four mile race at New Orleans vesterday. Lecomote won in 7m. 26s., and 7m. 38fs.; beating Lexington, the winner of the late State stake of twenty thousand dollars. This excels the performance of any other house on record-being six and a half seconds less than ever accomplished by Fashion in her palmy days. She beat Boston in 7m. 324s., and Peytona bent her in 7m. 39s.

The total number of deaths in this city last week was five hundred and eight, being, we regret to notice, an increase of seventy-two upon the mortality of the previous seven days. On referring to the classification of the principal diseases, we find that consumption carried off 62, being a decrease of 9; convulsions, 52-increase, 7; croup, 24-increase, 3; congestions, 13-decrease, 9; dropsies, 38-increase, 20; various fevers, 25-increase, 7; inflammations, 68-increase, 6; marasmus, 23-increase, 10; premature births and stillborn, 35-decrease, 9; llpox, 16-increase, 1. Many other diseases are mentioned in the Inspector's report as having proved fatal; but the number in each instance being very small it is unnecessary to specify them parti-cularly. The excess of deaths among children over adults was one hundred and twenty-four. The list shows beyond doubt that no malady of a contagious character exists, with the exception of the smallpox and complaints usually incident to children, and even they are so few as to create no serious appreliensions. With clean streets and proper precautions on the part of the city authorities and heads of families, we may expect, after making due allowance for the increase of population, to pass one of the most healthy summers ever experienced in New York.

The following are merely the headings of a por tion of the immense variety of interesting matter with which our columns are to-day crowded:-Legislative tour of inspection among the city institutions: full report of Hon. Caleb Lyon's speech on the bill for the construction of six steam frigates: Letters from Havana; information respecting the difficulty between Honduras and Guatemaia, &c.

· The steamships George Law and Star of the West are about due, with the details of two weeks new from California and the Pacific coast. It is reported that they have treasure on freight to the amount of nearly two millions of dollars.

That highly enlightened bo 'y, t'e Chamber of Commerce, has just given the world another proof of its intelligence and usefulness. A meeting, with closed doors, as usual, was held on Thursday, over which Mr. Pelati h Perit presided, and at which Mr. Walter R. Jones proposed resolutions for the suppression of privateering. The resolutions were put by the chair, and adopted with enthusiasm. The f llowing were among the number:--

were among the number:

1. Persived, That in the opinion of this Chamber, the system of carging on maritime warfare by means of privateers, is contrary to the dictates of sound morality, inconsistent in its spirit with the principles of justice and humanity and that the time has arrived when it should not be telerated by the laws of civilized nations.

2. Resolved, That the depredations of privateers on private property occasion much individual distress and rain on the one hand, without any adequate national benefits on the other that modern warfare can be carried on effectually without resorting to such means of individual suffering and private plunder, which fall almost entirely on the commercial classes.

2. Resolved, That the efforts now making in Europe to extinguish privateering, by arrangements to be consummed among the diplomatists of the Oth World, call for the co-operation of the government of the United States.

4. Resolved, That the treaty made by the far seeing and been sighted Franklin, whereby both governments bound themselves not to issue commissions to privateers, discloses the policy of that early day, and is well worthy of our arrapport at this time.

7. Besolved, That a memorial be prepared and signed by the officers of this Chamber, addressed to the President with other Powers for the suppression of privateering.

8. Resolved, That another memorial be prepared by

og S. Beselved, That another memorial be prepared by hem, and addressed to the Senate and Kouse of Repre-entatives of the United States, asking them to pass such year as will in their opinion check and essentially put a top to privateering.

We knew that Chevalier Watson Webb had.

in a convivial moment, and when dazzled by the delights of lordly hospitalities, been seduced into pledging the faith of his country to the suppression of privateering by treaty with England. The fact was surprising, certainly; but aristocratic smiles and lordly favors will always upset a certain class of minds. We knew also that the British ministry and a large portion of the British people had expressed a lively anxiety on the subject; but that the New York Chamber of Commerce, composed of leading merchants, and usually credited with a large share of knowledge and experience should follow their lead in the blunder, is an event for which we were wholly unprepared. It will, we fear, be a terrible shock to the nerves of that venerable body to learn that the "system of privateering" against which it exclaims with such virtuous indignation, has been suppressed and held illegal in these United States for the last thirty-six years; and that so far from "the time" for its suppression having only "now come," it came when it is to be supposed that the leading members of the Chamber of Commerce were in the first period of a green old age. Consolation may be derived from the discovery that the arguments now put forth by the Chamber of Commerce as original, are in general identical with those urged before the fifteenth Congress; but we hardly think that the point at which these mercantile Don Quixottes are aiming is as well put in their resolutions as in the statutes at large. The act of April 20, 1818, which we beg to introduce to the acquaintance of the Chamber of Commerce, declares-

That if any citizen of the United States shall, within That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory and jurisdiction thereof, accept or receive a commission to serve a foreign prince. State, colony, district or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any prince, State, colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000, and shall be Imprisoned not exceeding three years.

be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

Sec. 3.—And be it further enacted. That if any person shall, within the limit of the United States, fit out and alm, or States, or of such and arm, or promote the fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostillities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or State, &c., with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so effending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdement, and shall be fined not more than \$10,000, and simplement continues that the except with the tackle, apparel and furniture, to getter with all material, arms, amunition and stores which may have been procured for the building and epipment thereof, shall be foreiged, one half to the informer, the other half to the use of the United States.

Even these stringent enactments did not ex-

Even these stringent enactments did not exhaust the zeal of Congress for the suppression of privateering. Lest vessels should be fitted out and armed here, and afterwards converted into privateers, the following section was

ndded:-Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the owners and Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the owner and consignees of every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the parts of the United States belonging wholly or in part to citarens thereof, shall enter into bond to the United States with sufficient sureties, prior to clearing the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and the earny on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruse er commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace. tates are at peace.

The collectors of ports were directed to detain vessels until these bonds had been entered into, and the President was authorized to emplay all the naval and military forces and the militia to carry the act into effect.

Now, we should like to know from the Chamber of Commerce, what more than this could Congress do in order to prevent privateering? What law could be passed that would do more than fine and imprison the individuals and confiscate the ships engaged in that line of business? We might certainly declare privateering piracy; but history shows us that the spirit of this act declares it to amount to that already. President Polk declared that he would treat privateers during the Mexican war as pirates; we hardly think that our government, with the act of 1818 staring them in the face, could make any serious objection if Great Britain or Russia were to do the same now. In one word, the act of 1818 is all that is wanted. Had the Chamber of Commerce and Chevalier Webb known of its existence, they would not have made themselves ridiculous, the one by its resolutions, the other by his letter in favor of a treaty against privateering.

There are two points of real importance, which must be settled by Great Britain and this country as soon as possible. One is the rights of neutral ships, on which Lord John Russell still refuses to give an answer. This is a matter of vital moment not only to the whole trade of the country which it concerns directly, but to every citizen of the United States who may be called upon to take uparms in a war against Great Britain. The Chamber of Commerce has acted rightly in urging this subject on the attention of the President and Congress; but it should have been illustrated with more force. The refusals of the British Ministry to answer the questions put to them by the liberal members of the House are very ominous: can it be that Great Britain is going deliberately to force us into a third war ? If not, why does not Lord John Russell say frankly that the British cruisers will not receive instructions to seize our vessels trading to belligerent ports? This point is of far more importance than the question of privateering; on its solution hinges a war between the United States and Great

The other point on which the liberal and dis-

Privateering, and the Rights of Neutrals and | interested Chan ber of Commerce refused to pass any resolutions at all is the impressment of British seamen in the American navy. This, no doubt, will again be claimed, with the attendant right of search, by Great Britain; and most assuredly will be as resolutely denied as it ever was by the United States. We will not submit to have a single ship searched, or a single man taken.

These two points ought to be settled before we allow our sympathies any play in the pending contest. Illiberality to dogmatical obstinacy on the part of England in coloring themmay throw us into the ranks with Russia while a contrary policy will at least preserve us in the position of neutrals. But till they are settled, it is forgetting our own interests, and going out of the way to lend foolish and useless aid to Great Britain to talk about treaties for the suppression of privateering.

The News by the Europa. The advices brought by the Europa yesterday, although of an interesting character, vary in no material respect the aspect of our pravious intelligence. The announcement, previously received by telegraph, that the Czar had formally rejected the ultimatissimum of the Western Powers, turns out to have been an anticipation of the fact in another form, the Emperor having communicated to the French and English consuls, through Count Nesselrode, his determination not to return any answer at all to the joint summons of those Powers. The expiration of the period fixed for the receipt of his reply would consequently have been followed by an immediate declaration of war, and our next advices will probably bring us the official proclamation of the fact.

The most interesting features in these ad vices is the effect produced in France by the publication of the correspondence between the Czar and the British Cabinet relative to the dismemberment and partition of the Ottoman dominions. The Moniteur contains an ambiguously worded article on the subject, which seeks to establish the conclusion that the Russian Emperor, after failing in the objects sought to be attained through the medium of that correspondence, made propositions of a somewhat similar character to the French government. It would seem, however, as if these advances were made in so cautious a manner that they are susceptible either of being qualified or whelly disclaimed. The Moniteur says:-"As to the government of the Emperor Napoleon, there is but one observation to make upon the studied endeavor of Russia to leave it out of the question in her plans of continental modification, which is, that Russia came back to the French government after having failed in London, and that France in her turn had to decline advances, more or less direct. which are not without resemblance to those

which were made to England." The London Times gives a more specific character to this statement, by alleging that the inducement held out to France was the incorporation with the latter of a portion of the territories of the very kingdom which the Czar had before passed over in contemptuous silence, and which has since di-tinguished itself as the last adherent of Russian policy beyond the Vistula. It was to the forbearance of France upon this occasion that Prussia owed her safety.

It is, of course, difficult to say what amount of credit is to be attached to the coloring given by the Times to this transaction. The Western Powers have just now so powerful an interest in fixing the wavering policy of Prussia, and in committing her decisively to their cause, that we must receive with caution statements obviously having that object in view. As far as we can learn, there is no documentary evidence in existence which can either establish or refute the truth of these allegations. The propositions referred to were not made, as in the case of the British government, by the Czar himself to the Frence minister at St. Petersburg, but were ommunicated through the informal medium of French Emperor. Putting aside the consideration that more weight may have been attached to observations and reflections thus transpiring than they were intended to bear, or that the Russian Minister may have exceeded his instructions, by either of which statements the Czar may endeavor to establish a disclaimer. It seems strange that, if the facts are as represented by the London Times, the French Emperor should have felt any delicacy about communicating them to the world. In this singular age, when diplomacy has east aside the secresy which was formerly held to be its essential characteristic, and when monarchs themselves rush to the public confessional, there seems to be no possible reason for this reserve. Louis Napoleon lies under no particular obligations of courtesy or diplomatic restraint as regards the Russian Emperor, and his abstaining from flinging this brand of discord between two courts, whose family ties seem likely to be consolidated by a close political alliance, suggests a doubt as to the accuracy of that part of the statement of the Times which refers to Prussia.

If, however, it should turn out that the French Emperor has been withheld by punctilious considerations from publishing a fact which it is so important to the interests of the coalition should be made known to the world, we must say that he exhibits more delicacy than the Czar is likely to appreciate. The latter seems to think that the ordinary rules which govern society and prescribe the sacredness of private communications should give place, on all occasions, to political expediency. Another illustration of his peculiar views on this subject is to be found in an announcement contained in the last despatches from St. Petersburgthat amongst a number of documents which he is about to publish on the Eastern question he means to give to the world some private letters from Prince Albert. Of the nature of those communications nothing has as yet transpired: but it would not at all surprise us if they went to confirm the suspicions so generally entertained in England a short time since of the Russian tendencies of the Prince consort.

The accounts respecting the progress of the Greek insurrection are so contradictory that it is difficult to arrive at any precise estimate of its importance. It-real aspect may, however, be gathered from the reply made by the government at Athens to the remonstrances of the Ambassadors of the allied Powers. This document states that, with the small number of troops comprising the army, it was impossible to check any general movement amongst the people. If severity were employed the troops would probably revolt and revolutionize Greece itself. The government, therefore, could not hope to interfere with success.

The news from the seat of war presents but few features of interest. There had been sever-

losses on both sid a. The English steam frigate Retribution and the French steam frigate Caton had been sent to force the stockade which the Russians had established at the mouth of the Danube. This will probably be the first act of hostilities in which the allied fleets will take

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION .- A convention of Southern merchants and capitalists will be held at Charleston to morrow, the 19th day of April, for the purpose of deliberating upon the proper measures to develope the internal resources of the South, and to render her less dependent upon the North. This is the third convention of the kind. The first was held in Baltimore on the 18th of December, 1852, the second in Memphis, in June last, and the third is now prepared for. Delegates have already been appointed from all the Southern States, among whom are the names of some of the most distinguished citizens of our country. The objects sought for by the South in these reunions are not wild or visionary, but reasonable and practicable, and with proper action might be accomplished. Although nothing has been effected by the conventions already held, yet the continuance of them shows that a deep feeling has been aroused, and as a constant dropping wears away a stone, so constant action with any one view promises more or less sne-

Some of the main purposes of this convention

To establish a Southern continental depot for cotton, for its direct exportation by planters. To build up a Southern importing market, in opposition to New York.

To increase their railroads. To make the Southern States attractive to

migrants. To stimulate manufactures and general industry.

To establish Southern institutions of learning. To prepare the South to contend for the eastern terminus of the great Pacific Railway, when

Influenced by no bigoted or sectional feelings, but regarding the South as a portion of the republic, and as much entitled to the good will of all as any other portion, we trust we can view this matter impartially. When we look at the advance already made in different parts of our Union in commercial and agricultural affairs, we find there is good reason why the energies of the South should be stretched to the utmost tension, in developing her internal resources. The North, to say the least, has so far completely distanced her in the race of wealth. Our States are threaded with railroads, picturing upon the map a spider's web. Immense canals link the Atlantic with inland seas, rolling our harvests to foreign shores. The steamboat whistles along our rivers, and the beatings of her iron heart sends a healthy pulsation through every artery of our land. New York has been and is the centre of all this enterprise, reaping the greatest bulk of its reward. She has been for a long time gradually enlarging the boundaries of her influence and extending her dominion, State by State, until not only the entire North, but the Great West have acknowledged a peaceful vassalage to her commercial supremacy. Not long ago and the abundance of the West and Northwest was poured down the Mississippi, and the South were contented so long as they enjoyed this trade. But in the course of events reilroads linked St. Louis with New York; the Ohio carried its treasures up instead of down stream; the crops of Missouri, Illinois and Michigan were directed to New York, and no longer to New Orleans; and soon the boilers of the floating palaces on the father of waters grew cold for want of employment.

The South meanwhile lay comparatively dormant. Buzzard root had hardly been penetrated by the husbandman; the rich Tennessee valley was surrounded by unexplored acres of fertility. and more and more she was becoming dependent mon the North Northern more her largest ports, set up business, grow wealthy, and then retire to Northern States to spend the remainder of their life in the enjoyment of their gains. As strange as it may appear, onehalf of the largest merchants and capitalists of the Southern cities are Northern men, who are temporarily there to seek their fortunes; and New York drummers are as thick as flies in the summer time in Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans.

The South might have tolerated this, and quietly yielded up the palm of sectional prosperity, had not a fanatical and unpatriotic feeling, calculated to undermine her dearest interests, taken root at the North, keeping pace in growth with the increase of Northern power and enterprise. Northern bigots talked of the abolition of slavery; having greater sympathies with the black man than the white. they wanted to subject the latter to the former. Even the dissolution of the Union came to be coolly discussed, and the South with horror found that she was not only a dependent upon, but by a class regarded as the enemy of the North, and as much an alien as the antipodes. This was the state of things which aroused the South from her lethargy, and prompted her to strike for commercial and industrial independence.

How far the South will succeed in carrying out the objects now in view, of course is as yet problematical, and depends upon her energy and practical common sense. To her convention she should send only those who act, and let those who do nothing but talk and froth and foam, stay at home. There were many of the latter kind at Memphis last year. A Southern continental depot of cotton is a great desideratum. The cotton planter is now subjected to perplexities that are almost disheartening, placing this staple production under laws which greatly check its progress. The cargo has to undergo half a dozen shipments before it arrives at the market, and when the returns of the sale reach the planter, they are nearly balanced by costs and fees. There are middle men, middle warehouses, middle commissions, middle insurances to pay, besides freight, re-pressing. re-shipping, and other items too numerous to mention. A direct exportation by the planter from a Southern port would not only be a great saving to him, but do away with present trouble and risk.

But to establish this depot the internal recources of the South must be developed. Railroads must offer the planter superior facilities for transporting to this depot, and extensively cultivated districts must support the rallroads. Thus we see that the various elements of national prosperity constitute one grand machine, each part depending upon the other, and falsus in uno falsus in omnibus. The exporting city gives rise to the line of steamers-both depend upon the railroad-that in turn upon the cityal skirmishes at Kalefat, attended with triffing | all these upon agriculture and manufactures-

and the latter bring with them as necessary appendages, institutions of learning and the arts of peace. The question then is, which stands und of the White House, the following not first of all these and demands special attention? The railroad surely is the marshal of them all and being called into existence, at once bids the rest arise. It is to the locomotive then, partieularly, that these Southern gentlemen should direct their attention. This is the great republican of the age, and impartially scatters wealth throughout the land. A great deal has already been done in this respect in Georgia. Tennessee, and several other Southern States; but much remains to do. Let this be a railroad convention, and then some practical benefit may arise frem it; but not until the South equals us in the thunder of her steam engines, will she have her lines of steamers, her continental depot, her importing market, in opposition to New York, or be commercially independent.

There is no reason why the South should not rival the North in all that constitutes national prosperity if she goes properly to work. She boasts of a climate where every breeze is fragrant with flowers, and every day drops fruit upon the ground. Her scenery is to the highest degree sublime, and her innumerable rills streaming from the summits of her mountains, with delightful music, leap down from precipice to precipice till they are heard no more. Her soil, as rich as any the sun ever shone upon, is bountiful in its yield, and thousands upon thousands of her fairest acres wait for the hands of the husbandman to clothe them with rice fields and the cotton's bloom. It would not be difficult to make such a land attractive to emigrants, and the rival of any State or nation. Whatever may be done let us bury all sectional feeling. remember that the South is a portion of the same great commonwealth with us, in whose welfare all should feel alike interested from Maine to the Rio Grande. Let us rejoice for this rivalry in the arts of peace, which must end at last in building up and making stronger the republic.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA .- A Washington correspondent replies in to-day's paper, to the articles of the National Intelligencer, directed against a previous letter of his published in the HERALD. The refutation of the statements of the Intelligencer is nearly complete, and we are able to supply the wanting facts. The reactionary organ in Washington attempts to produce the impression that the differences between the two States of Central America above named are kept up by the refusal of Honduras to listen to terms of peace.

Now, the facts are, that on the 19th of April last, commissioners duly appointed upon behalf of both States, met and signed a convention of peace and amity. This convention was ratified without the variation of a word, by Honduras. The Guatemala government, on the other hand, refused to ratify the convention signed by its own commissioners, but, instead, sent an entirely new and offensive series of articles for the acceptance of Honduras, which the latter refused to adopt.

Again, when San Salvador and Nicaragua offered their mediation for the settlement of differences, although it was notorious that these States were not friendly to Hondaras. the governments of the latter at once accepted the proffer, and named commissioners to meet those of San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Gustemala, in the city of Sta. Anna. It also, as an evidence of its disposition for peace, withdrew fuses to send her commissioners, and persists in her assaults on Honduras-going to the length of placing a notorious leader, driven out of Honduras for his crimes, at the head of the forces of invasion.

In respect to the violation of the terms of the capitulation of Omoa by the Guatemalans. our correspondent speaks too moderately. The violation was direct, flagrant and indefensible. The surrender was made "with the express condition," (we are now quoting the words of the original document,) "that the port shall be evacuated by the troops of Guatemala within four days, and they shall not touch any piece of artillery nor any other article left in the fort." Yet Carrera commenced carrying off the armament the instant the fort was surrendered, and would have completed the robbery had it not been for the remonstrances of the American consul.

However, these are issues of comparatively small import, and are made by the enemies of Honduras only to direct attention from the reactionists of Guatemala, which is to "crush out" in Central America, as Santa Anna is doing in Mexico, every germ of republican and liberal sentiment. The ultimate design is to merge Central America in the prospective Mexican empire, as was attempted by precisely these same reactionists and monarchists of Guatemala in the time of Iturbide. The pressure in Honduras is part and parcel of the great conspiracy meditated by the reactionists of this continent, and encouraged by the despotisms of Europe, of curbing the United States by building up a monarchical barrier in Mexico and Central America. This is the scope of the proposed "Spanish Protectorate," which looks to the alliance of England and France to give it force and effect. The republican State of Honduras must be crushed, for she stands in the way of the consummation of this combination against the United States and republicanism in America. THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT FOR CALIFORNIA .-

Mr. Churchwell's bill for the rapid transportation of the California mails has been for several days past under discussion in the House of Representatives. The object of this measure is to have the mails carried by any individual or company who will transport them from New Orleans to San Francisco in the shortest time; and whoever can carry them in the shortest time will have the contract until some competitor does better, when they are to be transferred. Thus the mails will always be on the shortest route. This will do away with the practice of carrying letters by private express. as at present, and will greatly increase the revenues of the Post Office Department. The bill under discussion seems to meet with general favor in the House; but as it does not suit speculators, and those who can obtain fat jobs from the government, it is opposed by Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster-General, who is averse to his patronage being diminished, although it increases the revenues of his department. Commodore Vanderbilt's name has been mentioned on the floor as willing to enter into competition for this mail service, which fact speaks well for the merits of the scheme. Mr. Latham, an able representative from California, alluded to the Vera Cruz and Acapulco line as the one over which they could be carried in fifteen days; and it is very probable that this road, which is known as the Ramsey route, will be the one which Commodore Vanderbilt would adopt if successful. We have heretofore so fully discussed the merits of this popular measure that no further comments are required.

COLONEL REID ON LAW'S MUSEETS .- WQ in the Washington Union, that hot-toddy George Law's musket negotiations :---

George Law's musket negotiations:—

My name has been mandoned in certain newspape authority for statements that Mr. Law, of New Y and my heather-in law, Mr. George N. Sanders, no London, had disposed of their muskets to the red release in Europe, and acquired large sums of money they. The reiteration of these statements, though therited a denial of their for h in the New York Heat induces me to ask year to as in your columns that it is not a word of truth in the reference to me. It is not a word of truth in the reference to the referen

WARDINGTON, April 6, 1864. The following is the reply of our original formant, (a gentleman who was formerly in diplomatic service of the country), just recei

diplomatic service of the country), just recei from Washington:

Masumoron, 7th April, 186
In the Union of this morning, a note appears significant of the sale of Law's muskets, throws the sale of the sale

Probably the solution of the conflicting dence on both sides, is, that the muskets been sold on contracted for on time, to var parties-some to go to Europe, some to Mexi the aggregate amount being equal to a mi

of dollars, but the commission to Georg Sanders being only ten per cent on the ar he has specially sold. There can be no of the sale of all, or part, of these musket last shipment by the clipper Grapeshot Thomas and Vera Cruz, is proof of its

THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT AND THE G TREATY.-The Cabiet organ at Wasi has been consoling itself and the lobby extracts from the Baltimore Patriot, a quasi whig paper, in behalf of the Gr treaty. Perhaps, if the truth were knowuld appear that one or two of the or proprietors of the Patriot are deer mersed with the Garay party or the Sloc in the Tehuantepec route. Thus, we suspe all the active supporters of this Galph Gardner swindle in some way or other contingent interest in those twenty mill dollars. What a pity that the Senate found it out!

STILL AT THE HEAD .- The President's o and his Washington organ still insist up that the New York HERALD is the head of opposition party, and in a complimentary they are pleased to call the editor of this nal "a bold, bad man." We may be "h in exposing the blunders, the treacheries imbecilities of the administration; but we not "bad." We are good, and shall be be still before the trouble is over.

## Visit of the Legislature to the City of N York. Yesterday the members of both houses of the L

lature, by invitation of the Board of Ten Govern visited the various charitable institutions on Rands and Blackwell's Islands. At 10 o'clock a large number the Common Council assembled at the pier foot of B vue Hospital, who were seen joined by the Preside Legislature, when they proceeded on board the ste boat independence, and were conveyed up the East ri as far as Eighty-sixth street. Here the remainder of invited guests were taken on board, and Dodwor Pant being in attendance the time was spent pleasa on the rassage of the boat to Ward's Island. Here company were met by the Randall's Island boys, in ne ber about 400, under the supervision of Mr. Ripley, welcomed the distinguished body to their homes w hearty cheers, and a display of handsome banners sented to them at various times by those visiting institutions on this island.

All- kaving disembarked, the company proceeded visit the various charitable establishments on this isla After having inspected with great interest all the vari-buildings, they re-embarked and sailed down the river Blackwell's Island. Here the Lunatic Asylum, the M house, the new Workhouse, (nearly finished) the Ali house, the Hospital, and the Penitentiary, were alike subject of encomium on the part of the Legislature, we viewed with evident satisfaction the liberal and mercus institutions of the city of New York.

At 4 o'clock the visiters, to the number of three h

At 4 o'clock the visiters, to the number of three h dred and fifty, among whom were several ladies, down to a splendid dinner prepared for them in the din room of the edifice known as the "new workhouse where speeches were made by Simeon Draper, the p siding officer of the occasion, the President of the Sens Moses H. Grinnell, the President of the Board of Ald men, Gen. Mather, Stephen Whitney, and Mr. Mallo of Ontario county, which the crowded state of columns preclude us from publishing until to-morre when a full report of the whole proceedings will appe

Good Passage.—The bark Oregon, Capt. Higgins, rived yesterday morning from Sand Heads, Calcutta, 102 days, having left on the 27th Dec. For a vessel heavily laden as she is, and for the time of year, it is extraordinary passage, never having been beaten to t port but once. On her outward passage she beat twen six out of twenty-seven ressels that sailed in the samonth with her from Boston and New York. She is no bound for a trip to the Mediterranean and the seat of w in the Fast, leaving next month.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.-We learn that arrangem have been made by the Postmaster General for tsteamers Black Warrier and Cahawba, of the New Ye and Alabama Steamship Company, to carry the Unit States mail to Havana and Mobile, and that those steamers will sait hereafter under the United States mail fia:

E Reisen, Gen Bolevan.

DEPARTURES.

uthampten and Havro in the steamship Fraskin:
Selomon, Zeblidren and nurse; Mr S B Selefin;
Miss A Shiefflin, McS Mr R L Shiefflin, G o, Mr

lefflin, Miss S S Shiefflin, M II do, Mr H H Shieflin,
Selomon, Selomon, S Sparelo, J Meyer, r. M.